FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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NOT AS I WILL.

[Found afloat on the great newspaper sea.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unnown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are open, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law unseen and still
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait;
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late;
Too heavy burdens in the load,
And too few helpers on the road;
And joy is weak and grief is strong,
And years and days are long, so long!
Yet this one thing I this learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still,
"Not as I will!"

"Not as I will!" the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat;
"Not as I will," the darkness feels
More safe than light when this tho't steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the One
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road and still
For us must all His love fulfill—
"Not as we will!"

—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

THE MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS.

Going Straight to the Matter of Tax Reduction —An Able Paper.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of the present laws from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only act as a conduit, conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate object of expenditures, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy, and yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

THE EXCESS OF REVENUES.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund, was $17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such an excess amounted to $49,405,545.20, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,849.54. The annual contribution to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $138,058,320.02 and deducted from the surplus as stated, was made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cent. bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of $78,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and intererest of the interest of 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting—principal and interest—to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $27,684,283.55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due bearing four and four and a half per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated and the banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits. While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury served to avert immediate dangers, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to $55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th day of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum added to prior will swell the surplus the treasury to $140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause, and while the functions of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people. If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and decided executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent. bonds which were payable at the option of the government has offered a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have a right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund, which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds, has already been made for the current year, so that there is no outlook in that direction in the present state of legislation. The only pretense of any existing executive power to restore at this time any part of our surplus revenus to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a premium agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official—upon his judgment of its necessity—to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country, and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase the bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASING BONDS.

In the consideration of the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government. It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a low rate of interest and the difference between the old and the new securities in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan it is apparent must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment instead of extending it. The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in bonds throughout the country for use by the people is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country and too extensive a collection of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business on public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our government.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment which taxes to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control, and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features wrong to the people as well as to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

THE TARIFF.

Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad on the consumption of tobacco, and spirituous and malt liquors.

It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue tax are strictly speaking necessaries. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical course of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws as their primary and plain effect raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it impossible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them on a demand for imported goods that have paid custom duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, most of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy the imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately eqaal to this duty to the home manufacturers. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articals, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection or by any other name but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and adversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion entertained to a certain extent that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

THE INFANT INDUSTRIES.

We are in the midst of centenial celebrations and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by our country's natural growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of its advovocates to call our manufacturers infant industries that a greater degree of favor and fostering care may be wrung from federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufacturers, resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufacturers than is paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe.

AMERICAN LABOR.

All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and and liberal compensation of our laboring people.

Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen, and as it lies at the at the foundation of our developement and progress, it is entitled without affectation or hypocrisy to the utmost regard. The standard of our labor should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,463 are employed in agriculture, 5,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,226 are employed in trade and transportation and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dress-makers and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. The aggregate appears to be 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in minority of those who labor and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view. And yet with slight reflection they too have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman or the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrafice of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the workers in manufactories fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return, in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

The farmer and the agriculturist who manufactures nothing, but who pays the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman. I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks, numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents, or less than twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents.

If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of the price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep, and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum which, in all its changes, will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other material for use its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen clothes and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase as a result of the tariff scheme, which when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increased price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold. When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared will all the farmers in the country and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such a tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor—the employed and the unemployed, the sick and the well, the young and the old—and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, the reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws. In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures—resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description—the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of helping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty.

TRUSTS.

But it is notorious that this competition is too strongly affected by combinations quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes. If, however, in the absence of such combination a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws and if with such reduced price its manufacturer continues to receive abnormal profit it is entirely evident that a thing has been discovered which should be fully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation. The necessity of a combination to maintain the price of commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that prices are remunerative and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exists a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOM DUTIES.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our custom duties and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may dischaege a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources whence it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be with any degree of fairness regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturers' interests or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress, but if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster their patriotism as well as a gratified recognition of advantages already afforded should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of the government's regard, but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty as well as their enlightened self interest and safety when they are reminded of the fact that the financial panic and collapse to which the present condition tends afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. An opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable warning, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care and especially a broad, and national contemplation of the subject and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonble and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no feature of hardship, but the necessaries of life, used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reductions, or free importation, would serve, besides, to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor with its resulting quiet and contentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than party anxiety and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declare party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have by repeated and authoritative declarations condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenues and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction, and neither as citizens or politicians are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling on the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. The relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantage which we award our home production, but the entire withdrawal of such advantage should not be contemplated.

THE QUESTION OF FREE TRADE IRRELEVANT.

The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant and the presistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need and the benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

"THE STATE OF THE UNION."

The Constitution provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress at the opening of its session the general condition of the country and to detail with some particularity the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year, but I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted that I shall forego the addition of any other topic and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of the departments which will be submitted contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of State a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6th 1887.

Mr. Fairchild's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the following facts were stated:

Circumstances have heightened the immediate urgency of tax reform as affecting the surplus revenues of the government. Each year for twenty-two years there has been such a surplus—the least, $2,344,882.30, in 1874; the greatest, $145,543,810.71, in 1882. The total of this surplus for the year ended June 30, 1877, was $1,491,845,953.12. It was $103,471,097.69 during the last fiscal year, which was only about a million of dollars less than the greatest annual surplus (that of 1884) since the reduction of taxation in 1883, although the ordinary expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $30,642,736.87 greater in 1887 than in 1884. During the present fiscal year ending June 40, 1888, the surplus taxation will amount to $113,000,000.

What shall be done with this surplus revenue? It comes into the treasury in the form of gold coin, silver coin, gold certificates, silver certificates and United States notes. This evil everyone wishes to avoid. There are various expedients by which this may be done. First, the purchase of the interest-bearing debt of the government. Second, larger expenditures by the government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation of that year. Third, reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ending October 31, 1887, there have been 225 new banks organized—capital, $30,546,000; circulation, $4,690,375. Thirty-three banks have been closed during the same period, of which twenty-five have gone into voluntary liquidation and eight have failed. These thirty-three banks had an aggregate capital of $4,087,450, and their outstanding circulation amounts to $1,122,836. The total number of national banks organized to date has been 3,805, of which 3,219 have been formed under the acts of Congress and 286 have been converted from State institutions. Of the first class, 556 have gone into voluntary liquidation and 100 have failed, leaving in existence 2,563. Of the second class, 69 have gone into voluntary liquidation and 19 have failed, leaving in operation 498. Total in operation 3,061, being the largest number yet reached. The following named items show net increase during the year, viz: Capital stock, $30,572,325; surplus, $16,664,250.10; deposits, $76,508,818.31. The decrease during the year in United States bonds held for all purposes is $82,505,900.

IMMIGRATION.

It is recommended that the existing law be so amended that, in addition to the provision prohibiting the landing of aliens liable to become a public charge, idiots, lunaties and convicts, a fine reasonable in amount should be imposed upon the master of the vessel for every such person brought by him to this country, and that such fine be made a lien upon the vessel.

Provision should also be made that, where aliens, after having been landed, are found, within a time to be fixed, to be either of the classes whose landing is prohibited, they should be deported by or at the expense or owner of the vessel bringing them, and, on failure to do so, such master or owner to be subject to fine.

EXPENSE OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The expense of collecting the revenue customs during the last fiscal year was $6,830,286.16. Included in this amount is $188,392.50 of a deficiency in appropriation on this account. This is an idcrease over the expenses for the year 1886 of $402,683.16. The percentage of cost to collections has, however, decreased from 3.30 per cent. in 1886 to 3.12 per cent. in 1887.

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of merchandise increased from $653,436,136 in 1886 to $692,319,768 in 1887, being an increase of $56,883,632, or 9 per cent., of which $22,061,831 represents the increase in the vulue of free merchandise, and $34,821,797 the increase in the value of dutiable imports.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The increase in the amount of ordinary duty collected, from $188,379,397 in 1876 to $212,032,424 in 1887, was $23,653,627.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for Secretary of the Interior; Don M. Dickinson, of Mich., for Post-Master-General; Chas. S. Fairchild, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rives, of New York, Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Jas. W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, Treasurer of the United States.

It is all well enough to say that thirteen is an unlucky number. But this country started with thirteen states seems to be holding her own when we went to press.

Gen. Jubal A. Early has sent Gov. Lee $1,000 for the Lee monument fund, and this is not his first contribution.

Egypt has 625,000 acres of land under cotton cultivation. The European consumption of Egyptian cotton is 425,000 bales.

A Terrible Calamity [?]

CAME CRASHING THROUGH THE CONDEMNED TRESTLE SPANNING THE GREAT GULF OF

TIME!

Old Santa the Victim This Time!

HIS GREAT STORE OF HOLIDAY GOODS AND GOODIES, GOODS AND GOODIES, UNDER THE MERCILESS HAMMER — HIS GREAT STORE OF HOLIDAY GOODS AND GOODIES, GOODS AND GOODIES, UNDER THE MERCILESS HAMMER

OF THE AUCTIONEER! OF THE AUCTIONEER!

"GOING!" "HOW MUCH?" "WHO BIDS?"

"GONE!!"

To the C. O. D. Racket Store

FOR THE LIVE CASH-DOLLARS!

In our armor of metal we are marching steadily onward to victory. On the eve of the greatest battle yet fought, "the overthrow and annihilation of the one and two hundred per cent. placed upon Holiday Goods," we ask your co-operation and support. When goods are bought and sold on a live cash basis, there is no necessity for these tremendous long-time profits, as the figure place them in the reach of all, and there is little, if any, left to *become what is known as dead stock.*

Coming! Coming! Coming!

Every day brings new arrivals which go to swell the array of elegant Holiday Goods already opened. Beauties that lend an air of nothingness to the figures placed upon them.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

OF EVERY SHAPE AND SIZE.

TRUMPETS, TOPS, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, GUNS, PISTOLS, CANNONS, SOLDIERS, ANIMALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, BALLS, PAINT BOXES, DRAWING SLATES, A B C BLOCKS, PUZZLES, SCRAP BOOKS AND PICTURES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, RATTLES, HARPS, MUSIC BOXES, TOY KITCHENS AND SETS, CHILD'S KNIFE AND FORK ON CARD, WHISTLES, FIFES, AND OTHERS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

LARGE VARIETY OF MONEY SAFES:

The Celebrated Combination Toy Safe, Only 25 Cents.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

Who ever before witnessed such array?

CHINA, RUBBER, WAX, CRYING, KID BODIED PATENT, FRENCH BISC, &C.

"THE LITTLE GIRL'S FAVORITE:"

13-Inch Bisc Dolls (double-jointed), 47 Cents.

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.

Plush, Sole Leather, Leatherette, Morocco, &c., at 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

From 19 cents up. Bargain rare, you'll find.

Photo and Auto Albums.

In Plush, Cloth, Leather, Brass, &c., from 5 cents up to $2.25. The handsomest and latest styles.

Fancy Stationery.

In Plush and other fancy styles. Elegant presents for both old and young.

An Elegant Line of

Plate Glass Mirrors, Whisp Broom Holders, Brackets, &c., in Plush and Velvet.

Christmas Greetings!

Cards of every style, from 3 cents to $1.50.

☞And the half has not been told. Don't wait, but come and get the pick and avoid the rush. With our quick sales and small profits, the one and two hundred must take a long tumble. Help us to pull it down.

Belting! Belting!

Rubber Belting of all sizes.

Lacing Leather for Belts.

POWDER!

In kegs, half-kegs and quarter-kegs, delivered promptly from magazine at lowest market price.

A full line of

Hardware and Groceries

Always on hand.

CHARLES HAIGH,

oct 6 tf NO. 22 HAY STREET.

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S DRUG STORE

You will find THE NICEST LINES of

EXTRACTS

Tooth and Hair Brushes

On the market.

FRESH DRUGS

And all the Patent Medicines of the Day

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞They have just received a supply of WHITE ONION SETS, which they offer at lowest price.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

oct 6 tf

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location. Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞Convenient for Drummers.

may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing. First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞*All Work delivered when promised.*

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 15, 1887.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We place before our readers to-day this plain, outspoken document. Like all utterances of the President, it is to the point, clear and explicit. Without preface or parley, he goes directly to the question, which above all questions, concerns us he terms it, the state of the Union—Tariff reform, and with a remembrance of the near approach of financial distress which hovered over us last summer, he speaks no uncertain words as to what he believes the duty of Congress for the relief of the people, and, so far as we can see, his message is in perfect accord with the principles of the party as enunciated in the national Democratic platform. He for them raises the signal of alarm, and plainly tells them that this constant increasing of the surplus, this continual robbing of the people must and will bring upon us financial ruin. He tells what should be and what should not be taxed. He says: "It must be conceded that more of those things subjected to internal revenue tax are, strictly speaking, necessaries. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardships to any portion of the people; but our present tariff laws, the vicous, inequitable and illogical course of unnecessary taxation, should be repealed."

The President says if a check is not put to the continued flow of money into the Treasury, that it will swell the surplus to $140,000,000 by the 30th of June next; that much relief has been given by the purchase of bonds, but "as there are now no bonds outstanding, the payment of which we have the right to insist upon," that this remedy will fail us. There is a patriotic fervor about the message which he endeavors to instil into all. Naturally there are many who will differ with him, but all will give him due credit for his manliness in recommending to Congress what he conscientiously believes to be for the benefit of the people of the country.

As the message is given elsewhere in full, as it is in plain, simple, forcible language, easily comprehended by all, it is not necessary for us to review it. It is in exact accordance with the OBSERVER'S views, and we hope that there may be no faltering, but that Democrats may wisely consider it, and adopt as near as practicable measures for the relief of the people, for it is sure that if year by year the vaults of the Treasury be filled with money taken from the people, that ere long not only those who now clamor for tax reduction on necessaries, but those who seek protection, that their pockets may be filled with money wrenched from the people, will join in the cry for relief from financial ruin, for this continued ingathering and hoarding of money is as "threatening to the capitalist as it is an unjust and unnecessary burden to the laborer."

The message ought to be read by all, and its brevity, we think, will commend it.

CAPT. WM. M. PARKER.—The remains of Capt. W. M. Parker, who was so suddenly stricken down just as Conference adjourned, were carried to Wilmington for interment on Thursday last. Capt. Parker was a Northern man, but resided here from 1850 to 1861, and during that time had made many warm and true friends. In 1861 he went with the LaFayette Light Infantry, of which he was a member, to the seat of war, and there as here, he was one upon whom perfect trust might be conferred. His close associations with the young men at that time, and with the citizens here, previously had gained for him the respect of all, and he was looked upon, as really a Fayetteville man, who though residing elsewhere, always turned with fond remembrance to this place where he knew he had many friends, and the honor paid his memory by his old comrades, bore full and ample testimony, that he was right, for they by their every act showed that they keenly felt his untimely death, and sympathized deeply with his afflicted wife. The remains were escorted to the depot by a numerous band of his old comrades, headed by Col. J. B. Starr and Maj. Wright Huske, and preceeded by the following pall-bearers: Judge Jas. C. McRae, Col. J. A. Pemberton, Capt. J. B. Smith, H. R. Horne, J. N. Prior, B. R. Taylor, E. J. Lilly, Jr., G. H. Haigh, W. W. Cole, and Rev. J. H. Hall.

FOXES.—Messrs. Ingold and Geo. Burns, with a fine pack of hounds, made the woods around Tokay ring with the music of the dogs on monday. They had two splendid races of three hours each, and as a reward for the fun brought to town two large foxes, one weighing 9½ lbs. and the other 9¼ lbs—old wary, hard-to-catch fellows, which shows that their dogs can't be beat.

BIBLE LECTURE.—The Rev. Thos. Atkinson has been for some weeks delivering instructive lectures upon the Bible. These lectures are held every Tuesday evening at the Episcopal school room. They are free to all, and if you desire to be instructed and pass a pleasant evening, you can do it nowhere more profitably than here, and he will be glad to have you come.

CAFE.—Mr. Phil Wright, the proprietor of the Hotel LaFayette, has established in connection with the hotel a *cafe* saloon, open from 12 noon to 12 at night, where you can get anything to appease your appetite. It is not connected with the bar, which generally renders such places so objectionable to many. It is a long-desired want, and we hope it may prove successful.

CHANGES IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. J. T. Gibbs, for the past two years in charge of the Hay Street Methodist Church, having been assigned to Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh, has been forced by the increasing interest in religion at that place, caused by the Evangelist, Pearson, to leave Fayetteville at once. Mr. Gibbs spent Sunday in Raleigh and returned here Monday to make arrangements for his final departure. He leaves to-day, hoping that ere long an opportunity will be afforded him of saying to all, farewell. It has been our pleasure to know Mr. Gibbs, and we have found him not only a polished and agreeable gentleman, but one whose zeal in the cause of Christ knew no flinching. He has endeared himself to many here, who part with him with deep regret, and with prayers for his future welfare.

The Rev. Joseph Wheeler, who has been assigned to the charge made vacant by Mr. Gibbs' removal, will, we learn, assume pastoral charge the latter part of this month. Mr. Wheeler's father was well known here and had many warm and loving friends, and the son, Rev. Jos. Wheeler, though a mere lad when here, has many who remember with pleasure childhood's happy hours, and who will give him a hearty welcome and aid him cheerfully in his good work.

In writing of these changes our thoughts return to the scene presented when the appointments were read out. Up to that moment not a man knew whither he would be commanded to go; but there they stood like soldiers, as indeed they are, ready to go wherever sent. Ties of friendship formed must be rent asunder; the little home just make comfortable, around whose hearthstone were many pleasant recollections, must be bid farewell. It must be a heavy trial to some; but the command, go preach the Gospel, is far above friends, or home, or mother, or father, or all, and the command is soon yielded to with quiet, Christian submission, and they go on their way rejoicing.

The present convenience and cheapness of travel is a great blessing to these ministers. Years ago they traveled in a sulky or rode on horseback. A member of the late Conference, in speaking of these changes said: "Years ago I was stationed far back in the western part of the State, and at Conference was changed to almost the extreme eastern portion. With only two dollars I started on horseback to make this long journey. I knew not how far this small sum would carry me, but I traveled on. Leaving a house one morning to continue my journey, a good lady placed in my hand a dollar for God's work, and as I proceeded on; other voluntary contributions were given me. Arriving at my station I found that my purse was increased to $6.75, and that during the long ride only one person had charged me anything, and that one only twenty-five cents. But there I found my brother minister, who had not enough to help him on, so I gave him half." What faith, what devotion is exhibited here by those self-sacrificing men, who count their time not their own, but the Lord's!

WATER WORKS.—We regret to report that Fayetteville's prospects for a modern system of water works is not very bright at present. A very fair and reasonable proposition was submitted to the Town Board on the part of a large Jersey City company to furnish the town with a superabundant supply of pure water for every purpose. The cost of thirty hydrants, capable of throwing 5 streams of water *at one time* over sixty feet perpendicular, was to have been only $125 per month for the use of all the hydrants for fire purposes, sprinkling streets and flushing sewers. The schools and the public buildings were to have been supplied free. The cost to private families using the water was to be from $5 to $10 a year. All this seemed to have been very reasonable compared with the protection and comfort it would have been to the people. $1,500 per year is as low as this town could ever expect to get a water supply. The railroad passing Salisbury pay $1,000. Such a supply as this company obligated itself to furnish, besides protecting us from fire, would have saved the town in insurance alone each year at least twice $1,500. Besides, insurance could, in many instances, have been dispensed with or only half the present amounts carried. We regret the Board could not see their way to spending $1,500 a year. Fayetteville will now be behind its sister towns in the State, in this particular, at least; for water works are rapidly being introduced into all the larger places in the State. This matter of water works may not be appreciated as it should be by our people; but in our opinion it would have been a bright day in Fayetteville's history, had the Commissioners been able to accept a proposition for water works. We hope the subject will not be given up.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.—It is stated that this celebrated body, which, it is said by astronomers returns every 314½ years, and whose coming has been predicted, is now visible in the eastern horizon about 4 o'clock A. M., or before daylight. Notwithstanding the fact that this is said to be its sixth appearance, and 314½ multiplied by six gives the year 1887, the number of years since the birth of Christ, our faith is yet not firm. That there is a star which takes just 314½ years to make its revolution, we do not doubt, but we hardly think it "The Star of Bethlehem." The star reported is said to be plainly visible to the naked eye, about one-eighth the size of the moon. Get up early and look at it.

COLD WAVE.—Again on Sunday night came the order to hoist the cold wave signal. This is the third time in the past three weeks that the notice has been given on Sunday.

Dr Herbert Battle, who has been temporarily occupying the position of State Chemist, was elected to that place last week. We are not surprised, although there were others equally as capable who offered to take the place. Mr. Battle had for some time acted as assistant to Dr. Dabney, and when he resigned, was chosen to fill his place, he had done so with credit to himself, and there appeared no change except efficiency against him, so the Board saw no reason to change, although there were several applicants whose testimonials were all that could be desired. The Asheville *Citizen* says:

We are gratified that a North Carolinian has been found competent for the responsibilities of scientific duties. We are especially gratified that the University of the State has proved its ability to give him his thorough scientific equipment.

Another young North Carolinian was competitor, Mr. DeLagnel Haigh of Fayetteville—who was strong in the possession of testimonials of acquirements of which his friends and the State may be proud. He has lost nothing in reputation by his failure to gain the prize which could only be a grasped by one. We have learned by his candidacy that the State has another son in attainment probably not inferior to him who was successful

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Chicora Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, held on December 9th, 1887, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. J. W. McNeill, President; B. C. Gorham, Vice President; A. A. McKethan, Jr., Foreman; B. C. Gorham, 1st assistant; C. L. Campbell, 2nd assistant; J. W. Dodd, Secretary; S. H. Strange, Treasurer. A. A. McKethan, Jr., J. M. Martin, J. D. McNeill, Trustees.

At the same meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Chicora Steam Engine Company be cordially extended to Mrs. Jno. M. Martin for the beautiful cake presented to the Company, and that a record of the same and its benefits be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to her.

DR. ABERNETHY'S LECTURE.—Our crowded columns last week prevented our making note of this interesting lecture. The subject of his lecture as announced, was "The Human Mind." The Doctor is a metaphysician, and impressed his audience with his perfect familiarity with the functions and faculties of the mind. He handled this, to us, obstruse subject, with perfect familiarity, describing by means of charts the actions and peculiar powers of the mind. All who heard him came away feeling that they had gained something—that they had been given food for thought and points which they might use to their benefit. Dr. Abernethy is in charge of Rutherford College, which he has for a long time sustained.

$3,000 DOG.—What would our hunters say if they had to buy their dogs at the above price. The *Statesville Landmark* says that a Mr. Dayen, of N. J., who is hunting up in that country has along with him a dog for which he refused $3,000, and a lot of pups of the dog that he declined to take $1,000 apiece for. This puts our $500 dog in the shade, in price at least, but we doubt if they are any better stock or more staunch in the field, or better retreivers.

A GOOD DEED.—The Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor, as we learn from the *Messenger*, have decided without a dissenting voice to celebrate their anniversary by distributing a hundred cords of wood among the poor and needy of Fayetteville. This is not only commendable, but worthy of imitation by other societies, whose objects in nearly every case are said to be devoted to charity.

The Rev. Geo. Baker, of Elizabeth City, preached two very impressive and instructive sermons at the Baptist Church last Sunday. The members have not yet decided who they will call to the charge. On next Sunday the Rev. R. T. Gray will fill the pulpit.

Personals.

Prof. Hamilton McMillan, who has been teaching at the Mount Airy Graded School has returned to Red Springs.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips was with his congregation on Sunday, having spent ten days or more in Clinton assisting the Rev. Mr. Marable.

The Rev. A. A. Benton, formerly Rector at Hope Mills, or Rockfish, and now Professor in Delaware College, Newark, Del., has again received quite a number of votes for Bishop of that Diocese.

A Joke of Vance's.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Senator George, of Mississippi, is one of the most bow-legged men in Congress, and by the way there are a great many of them. It is one of the traditions of the country where he comes from that his trousers are cut with a circular saw. The result is that these garments are usually conspicious for a baggy appearance where they are widest. Senator Vance called the attention of a group of his colleagues standing in the lobby of his hotel to this interesting phenomenon and then remarked: "I never get a rear view of my old friend George without thinking of the story of an old tarheel down in North Carolina who went to a circus for the first time in his life. After that memorable event he was sitting around the tavern fire relating his experience to a group of his cronies and regarding them with an air of superiority, under which they were meekly inquisitive. One of them timidly asked: 'Did you see the bar at the circus, Uncle Zeke? Did you see the bar?' 'Yaas,' responded the old man solemnly, I done seen the bar.' What sort of a bar was it, Uncle Zeke? 'Waal, I never done seen a bar afore, but I 'low that it mought be a right smart of a bar..' 'Did you see the lion?' What sort of a lion was it, Uncle Zeke?' 'Waal, I never done seen a lion afore, but I 'low it mought be a right smart of a lion.. 'Did you see the camel, Uncle Zeke?' 'Yaas, I done seen the camel.' 'What sort of a camel was it, Uncle Zeke?' 'Waal, I never done seen a camel afore, but I 'low that it mought be a right smart of a camel.' 'Did you see the elephant, Uncle Zeke?' 'Yaas, I done seen the elephant.' 'What sort of an elephant was it?' 'Waal, I never done seen an elephant afore, an' I 'low that it mought be a right smart of an elephant; but it 'peared to me as if he had a heap o' slack leather about his pants.'"

DIED.

GREEN.—On Tuesday evening, December 13th, after a lingering illness, ALBERT, son of Capt. T. J. Green, aged 5 years and 6 months.

MARRIED.

WEILL—FISHBLATE.—In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. S. H. Fishblate, MISS ELLA FISHBLATE to MR. SOLOMON WEILL, Rev. Dr. Mendelshon officiating.

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousand attest its efficacy.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

HUNTLEY, N. C.

(SAMPSON CO.)

SPRING TERM Opens Jan. 2, 1888.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

MRS. BANKS

has just returned from the Northern markets, where she has bought a complete stock of

TOYS,
Fancy Goods and Novelties

FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Celebrated "BANKS" Stick and Fancy Candies

Always on hand. | Always on hand.

BAKERY IN FULL BLAST.

Bread, Cakes and Pies — Fresh every day.
Bread, Cakes and Pies — Fresh every day.
Bread, Cakes and Pies — Fresh every day.

nov 24 1 jan 1

DR. G. W. NORTH,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

will remain in his office from now till about April. Thankful for past friendship, he will try and continue making Sets of Teeth and doing Dental work at New York prices.

DR. G. W. NORTH.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 1, 1887. 4t

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A certificate for Fifty Shares of the capital stock in the Fayetteville National Bank, No. 391, dated August the 11th, 1886. This is to give notice that I will apply to the officers of said Bank, at the end of 30 days from this date, for a duplicate certificate in lieu of the certificate lost.

KATE W. BIDGOOD.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1887. 4t

FINE OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the July Term, 1887, in a case in which William and N. J. Maxwell are plaintiffs and Murdoch and Roberta Maxwell are defendants, we will on

Monday, January 2nd, 1888,

at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, for CASH, that desirable farm about one and a half miles east of Fayetteville and on the north side of the Clinton road, on which the defendants now reside. This land is very fertile, and much the greater part of it is in a high state of cultivation. The tract contains one hundred and fourteen acres, and on it are located a *COMFORTABLE DWELLING* and good out houses.

For particular description refer to Register's Office of Cumberland County, Book R. No. 4, page 391.

T. H. SUTTON,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Commissioners.

Dec. 2nd, 1887. dec 8 ts

Let Us Talk Together.

WE WANT TO PROVE TO YOU THAT IT IS OUR HONEST INTENTION TO SELL YOU GOODS WITHOUT ANY GILT-EDGE, WAR PROFITS.

PRICES TELL THE PEOPLE

—AND—

THE PEOPLE TELL THE PRICES

Plain Talk.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A TIME when your money had such a purchasing power as now. Never before could so large a variety of useful, desirable articles be had for your "small coins." In thinking the matter over, there is but one parallel to our amazement that goods can be made so cheap, and that is that some persons will persist in adding last generation's profit to the present day low goods.

We propose to sell all goods on as low a margin of profit as the more common articles on which you are "posted." In the long run it will pay us. Our prices in every instance shall be raised on the cost of doing business. Every reasonable man and woman knows that this means a fair advantage to them. No two hundred per cent. shall be ticketed away on any of the minor values, just because you may be ignorant concerning them. Come and give us an opportunity to prove our intention to treat you fairly by examining our fresh and new stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, &c.,
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

A. V. MAULTSBY,

oct 20 6m 69 Person Street.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court, made at the November Term, 1887, I shall offer for sale that valuable farm on the east side of the Cape Fear river, known as the

"William Cade Plantation,"

at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday 7th January, 1888, at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale Cash Sale to be approved by the Superior Court.

This property will be divided into lots or tracts to suit purchasers. For plot of said lands or further particulars, call on the undersigned or his attorney.

H. P. DAVIS, Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y. dec 1 ts

NOTICE.

Lost or Strayed.

A Red Irish Setter Bitch, about six months old. When last seen was near residence of J. Marshall Williams, on Centre Plank Road, two miles west of town. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Fayetteville National Bank. dec 8 2t

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of John W. McLaurin, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said decedent to present them to me on or before Nov. 17th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN A. McLAURIN,
Adm'r of John W. McLaurin.

nov 17 6t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN

School of Telegraphy,

AT LIBERTY, N. C.

The undersigned has opened a school at the above place for the purpose of teaching Telegraphy. I have devoted several years to the business, and have practical experience in Railroad and Commercial Telegraphy.

This is the only school in the South that devotes itself exclusively to the practical training of young men and women in this business, which is now one of the most important in the business world. To those who may avail themselves of this opportunity, if they complete the course, I shall see to it that situations are given them as fast as possible.

Our hall is complete, and is supplied with all necessary instruments. The board is cheap, and my prices are low—only $25 for full course. Clubs at reduced rates.

For further information apply to

H. C. GLOSSON,
nov 17 2m pd Liberty, N. C.

FARMERS,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS

Will find | Will find | Will find

W. J. BOONE & CO'S.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY

Groceries, Farm Stock, Land,

&c., &c., &c.

☞Our "Sea Foam" Flour (the best) and "Strawberry Twist" Chewing Tobacco always on hand.

FAYETTEVILLE

Sewing Machine and Music House.

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.
Staybright Polish for Furniture.
MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

E. A. POE,
Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

WANTED!

50,000 Bushels Wheat,

For which we will pay CASH or give Flour in exchange.

E. G. Styron & Co.,
Proprietors Carolina Roller Mills.

nov 3 tf

"OLD CAVENDISH."

The Best

TOBACCO

on the market without regard to price, at

A. MOORE'S

TOBACCO.

I am manufacturing and have on hand PURE TOBACCO grown by Mr. John Kirkpatrick and myself. I use licorice and sugar prepared with all the appliances now used. I use no *cheap* adulterations. My brands for Plug are

"RAY" "GILT EDGE" "PINE TOP"

And for Twist,

"SWAMP ANGEL."

No factory is more careful than mine, at Reg. No 232, in keeping every department of it in strict tidiness. Orders will receive prompt attention and be filled at much lower prices than have been paid by dealers, as I am just starting and wish dealers to try my goods. As early as the season and weather will permit, I will resume manufacturing for some of my neighbors, who have fine Leaf on hand, one and two years old.

dec 8 tf R. M. ORRELL.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of Charles M. Autry, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before Dec. 7th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAS. D. McNEILL,

Dec. 7th, 1887. 6t Administrator.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

FELT HATS! HAMBURG EDGINGS! JEWELRY! &C.

FOR SPOT CASH!

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS,
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, CORSETS,
BOYS' CAPS, HOODS, EMBROIDERED SILK, ZEPHYR, &c.

☞CALL EARLY AND OFTEN.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville Marble Works.

I. W. DURHAM,

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE

MARBLE AND GRANITE | MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments, Headstones,

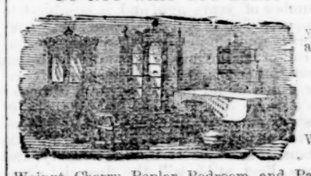
CEMETERY CURBING, BUILDING STONE, &C.

☞Designs and Estimates by mail free. Work delivered free of freight to your nearest depot. nov 17 1y

Fayetteville FURNITURE House.

GET READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG. | DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG.



In order that your wishes may be satisfied and your houses put in perfect order, we have bought and are now daily receiving the largest lot of

FURNITURE

Ever Brought to Fayetteville.

We invite an inspection of our beautiful setts of Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, Bedroom and Parlor Furniture. Elegant Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Spring Beds. In fact, every article that is kept in a complete furniture store. A full line of *SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND UNDERTAKERS' STOCK.*

S. SHEETZ & SON, 8 and 10 Green Street.

Hotel LaFayette

—WILL BE OPEN—

MONDAY, the 7th Inst.,

FOR THE RECEPTION OF ITS PATRONS.

Terms Moderate,

And made known to applicants.

PHIL. WRIGHT,

nov. 3-tf PROPRIETOR.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

HAY STREET,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND DISTILLERS' SUPPLIES

COTTON and NAVAL STORES

WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Guanos of all kinds constantly on hand.

Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the Sign in Gilt,

NIMOCKS.

nov 3 tf

READ THIS!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

They call the attention of country merchants who buy in less than car load lots to this fact. They can make it greatly to your advantage to buy of them. In seasonable goods they offer

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,

A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,

A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,

A CAR LOAD Rock Lime,

THREE CAR LOADS MICHIGAN FLOUR—

THE BEST FLOUR ever brought to Fayetteville for the Money they ask for it.

☞IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT!☜

oct 20 tf

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Our PATENT ROLLER FLOURS are manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT obtainable. Baltimore stands pre-eminent in this country, as a market for choice wheat, which gives us a great advantage in the selection of the BEST THAT IS GROWN. The SUPERIOR COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES thus afforded, enables us to place on the market, Flour UNEQUALLED FOR ITS PURITY AND NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES.

This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the EUROPE as well, where the "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE" COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family Patent, Patapsco Extra, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family,

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 19 6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 15, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square of ten lines for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McNEILL & Co.—Xmas.
JOHN McDUFFIE—Notice.
MRS. JOHN SHAW—Removal.
FAY. NAT. BANK—Statement.
MRS. DYE—Great Reductions.
G. H. HAIGH—Life Insurance.
WALTER WATSON—For Xmas.
A. J. EMERSON—Land for Sale.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—P. R. R.
GEO. A. THOMSON—Xmas Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Xmas Goods.
PEOPLES' NAT. BANK—Statement.
E. L. PEMBERTON—Mortgage Sale.
E. L. PEMBERTON—Mortgage Sale.
F. W. THORNTON—The Merry Holidays.
F. W. THORNTON—Old Boys and Young Fellows.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ If you owe for your subscription to the OBSERVER, send the money for a receipt.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

We would like for all that are due subscriptions to the OBSERVER to settle before the 1st of January. It would be well to start the year owing no man.

The depot at Stokesdale on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., was entered last week and robbed of $128 while the agent was at supper.

While fixing the bridge the workmen's attention might be called to the steps leading to the celebrated iron spring. They are in a delapidated condition.

Our merchants are making great preparations for the Christmas holidays. There seems to be something for all—old and young. See our advertisements, and patronize those who help keep up your town paper.

We see from the *Manufacturers' Record* that Mr. Clem W. Huske has put in operation a planing mill in connection with his saw mill, and that he anticipates making large additions to his mill. He expects to saw hereafter from 25,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber per day.

Now is a capital time to set out shade trees; they do better if planted now than any other time. We would like to see them planted on each side of Hay street its entire length. But if cows are to be allowed to run at large, the attempt to make them grow would be useless.

A gentleman standing on Eccles' bridge last week, through curiosity counted the number of different kinds of trees and shrubs over ten feet high, which could be seen from that point, and to his astonishment he found there were forty-three. Besides this he had full view of four churches. The views from this point are particularly attractive.

Mr. E. M. Wicker, of Lillington, Harnett county, laid on our table last week two ears of corn as a sample of what the land between Little River and the Cape Fear would yield. The ears are very fine; sixty-three shelled filled a bushel, and the product of an acre was 72 bushels measured. This is a good showing for Harnett or any place.

Our efficient and pains-taking Superintendent of Public Schools was very busy last week examining applicants for positions as teachers in the public schools. Few know the amount of work done by our superintendent; he is determined that whatever he does shall be done well. The office requires a great deal more work than people think.

We have received an invitation from Mr. Marion Butler, principal of that flourishing institution, the "Salem High School," situated at Huntley, Sampson county, to attend the closing exercises of the fall term. The spring term commences January 2nd, 1888. Sampson is to be congratulated upon having such an excellent educator and go-ahead man as Mr. Butler.

Mr. W. E. Kyle, the general passenger and freight agent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, informs us that he has made special rates for parties who wish to come to Fayetteville to buy good and cheap things for Christmas, and that Thursday before Christmas he will run a special train for their accommodation. So our merchants may look out for a big Christmas trade.

The lumber for the repairs of Eccles' bridge is now nearly or quite ready for the workmen to commense building. The frequent repairing of this much-used bridge must cost no little, and we think, as many others do, that an iron bridge placed there would in the end be far cheaper than a wooden one, and it would look more like progress. Would it not be well to compare costs?

Messrs. Jas. D. McNeill and Geo. H. Hall have formed a partnership under the style of McNeill & Hall, and have bought the engine and machinery for the purpose of running a steam saw mill at the mouth of Cross Creek. They will have a planer attached. By placing the mill at this locality they will be in easy access to the lumber on the upper and lower Little Rivers, and be of benefit to the people of Cumberland and Harnett.

We learn that a few wild pigeons have been seen in this locality. Does it mean cold weather?

Have you seen the beautiful Christmas and New Year cards?

Rev. J. H. Hall will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday, both morning and night.

We learn that a new depot will be built here by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway as soon as matters can be arranged.

The Board of County Commissioners held their usual monthly meeting on the first monday in this month. There was very little business besides that of receiving justified bonds from all county officials as required by law.

The druggists of Raleigh have set a good example in deciding to close their places of business on Sunday, agreeing to sell nothing on that day but such things as are absolutely necessary for the sick, &c. No cigars, tobacco or cigarettes will be sold.

The *Robesonian* says that Rev. H. G. Hill was installed pastor of Maxton Presbyterian Church on Sunday the 3rd. Rev. W. S. Lacy preached an appropriate sermon and propounded the constitutional to pastor and people. Rev. Jos. Evans delivered the charge to the pastor and Rev. A. N. Ferguson the charge to the people. The whole service was very interesting.

The *Pittsboro Home*, edited by that sterling Democrat, A. H. Merritt, has entered upon its fourth volume. Mr. Merritt has done good service, not only for the State politically, but for his county in every way, and the success that has attended his efforts prove that the people of Chatham know a good thing when they see it, and appreciate it. May it continue to grow and do good.

We thank the publisher, Mr. J. H. Enniss, of Raleigh, for a copy of the old reliable, Turner's Almanac for 1888. It now enters its 52 year, and as it grows older it gives to the people what they wish—the result of long experience. It is invaluable to the farmer, the gardner, the housekeeper, lawyer or business man and should be in every house as a valuable reference. It is sold everywhere for only 10 cents.

We learn that the Vestry of St. Johns Church desire to make extensive improvements and alterations in the Church before the meeting of the Council in May. In order to bring the matter before their people, they have decided to call a congregational meeting for Monday evening (the 10th) at 7:30 o'clock, to discuss the matter. We are glad to see this spirit of improvement going on, and hope the Vestry will be ably seconded by the congregation.

We are glad to hear that Miss Emma Hahr, a native of Fayetteville, the daughter of Prof Hahr, who for years resided in Fayetteville, and was highly esteemed by all—has recently returned from Europe where she has, in one of the finest conservatories, made herself a proficient in the art of music, is now delighting large audiences at Atlanta with her wonderful musical talent, her father was a fine musician and the daughter has doubtless inherited his talent.

Messrs. W. Prior & Son received the largest safe on Saturday that has ever been used in town. It weighs 7,640 lbs., and is about 200 pounds heavier than the safes used by our banks. Mr. Stebbins Prior bought it to insure his large stock of jewelry, &c., from damages by fire or burglary. It is complete in its make, having a banker's chest inside made of chilled steel two inches thick, and outside of this, a fire proof safe. It has a number of compartments for jewelry, &c. It is a huge affair.

The new schedule on the Carolina Central which goes into operation to-day, (Dec. 15th,) will effect considerably the travel from this place to Wilmington. The old schedule, when one could leave Wilmington in the morning, come to Fayetteville and be in Wilmington on the evening of the same day, has been of great convenience to the traveling public, and we regret that it is necessary to discontinue it. We regret the change on many accounts, but especially because it will delay our receiving the two Wilmington dailies.

The county jail is once again without an inmate. This is the second time that this has occurred in the past three years. Perhaps we ought not to say that it is without an inmate, for there is one night lodger, who solitary and alone, takes up his quarters there by order of the judge. He has, however, prison bounds so wide during the day that he is able to stay there at night without expense to the county. This is one of the benefits of our frequent courts. Especially has it been of great service to the county in the matter of frequent jail deliveries, but the civil cases in the county have been greatly retarded, we understand, by the cutting off of one court, which many thought would be a saving to the county. Since the above was written another unfortunate has taken up his quarters in jail.

Small things sometimes give us an idea of what may be done by continued energy, and show that often what we think barriers to success may be no obsticles at all. As an instance of this we may mention the sausage factory of Mr. Raiford, who, with small beginnings has now, after hard work and determination, succeeded in driving out all foreign competition. Many will recollect that only a few years ago we were all dependent upon Richmond for this article of food; now it is a mre thing for it to be brought here. Mr. R. has driven it out and taken the field. With the same energy, other industries might be started, and although the work might at first, be all up hill, yet success in the end is sure to follow. This is a simple instance, but serves to point out what can be done by sticking to your work and directing it in the right way.

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange have requested that Hon. A. M. Waddell go to Washington in the interest of the river and harbor improvements of that city. It is an important mission, and no one could be sent who has more influence, and if there be a ray of hope, he will be successful.

☞ For additional locals see 2nd page.

A Card.

[For the Observer.]

For myself personally, and for Hay Street Church, I heartily thank the members of the other churches of the town and our friends generally for generously opening their homes and dispersing a most elegant hospitality to members of our Conference, and can assure the community that the uniform expression of ministers and delegates was that the Conference was never more delightfully entertained anywhere. It wishes, too, to thank our Presbyterian and Baptist brethren for the use of their Churches and lecture rooms, and to acknowledge our indebtedness to gentlemen who furnished us halls and other rooms for our committees; also to thank the Electric Light Company for their thoughtful and generous courtesy in placing additional lights upon our streets until the darkness of night was almost changed into the light of day. Gentlemen, we thank you all, and the ladies as well, and pray that the light of the Divine presence may shine in your homes, and that God may give you temporal and spiritual prosperity.

J. T. GIBBS,
Pastor of Hay Street M. E. Church.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store as the giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace up*. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at B. E Sedberry's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60@75
Hog Round,	13	HIDES—	
Sides,	13	Flint—good,	11
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	9@10
Sides,	8@9	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	8	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	8@9½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	9	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, oatry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(100 basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	20@25	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	20@25	Meat,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	40@50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—old, bus,	1.25
EGGS,	18	SALT,	25@1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	7½
West. Fam.,	5.00@5.50	Granulated,	9
CORN MEAL—	70@75	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	60@65	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65@75	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits was firm yesterday at 32½ cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13, 6:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9 13-16 cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 34½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market quoted firm at 82½ cents per bbl. for strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT OFFERINGS

—FOR THE—

Merry Holidays

Specially purchased for the Holidays, we present the most extensive and handsomest line of beautiful and high class

BLACK SILKS! | BLACK SILKS!

ever shown in this, the city of Fayetteville. The pleasant recollections of a handsome SILK DRESS will endure for years. Nothing more appropriate can be conceived. Another elegant fabric we take pleasure in showing is a superb article of

BLACK CASHMERE LAWNS!

And in fact we have the largest store in North Carolina, filled with just such articles as will be appreciated as

A HOLIDAY GIFT!

For the Holiday Trade we have made a sweeping REDUCTION of *TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.* on all

LONG WRAPS! | SHORT WRAPS!

NEWMARKETS!

Comprising the largest line of these goods in the city.

Frank Thornton

dec 15 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old Boys
—AND—
Young Fellows!

Now that the Holidays are here, the Men and Boys must not be forgotten in the usual annual distribution of Presents. A visit to our

"Clothing Store on the Corner,"

just this side of the Hotel LaFayette run by Phil Wright, will speedily, promptly and satisfactorily solve the problem as to what to select, as we exhibit a house full of

HIGH-ART CLOTHING!

FOR ALL SIZES AND AGES.

HATS,
SHOES,
CAPS,
SCARFS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
JEWELRY,

And in fact everything necessary to properly dress up an old gentleman or a young gentleman.

Frank Thornton

dec 15 tf

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
DECEMBER, 1887.

Take your memorandum book and your pocket book, or, if you prefer, don't bother about that (see you later), and come to the store of A. S. HUSKE & CO., look at their shelves crowded with such goods as only are to be had of a dealer in a growing town. We now feel the effect of having always dealt in

FIRST-GRADE GOODS

for our fancy retail trade, and this town, advancing in material prosperity, calls for a dealer who has the Novelties in his line, as well as the best Staple Goods. We are constantly receiving Fancy goods that were not seen in North Carolina before (we)

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

offered them. We make no vain boasts—facts are stubborn things. Take the trouble to see into this matter. The way to prove it is to make some purchases of us—get a taste of our goods, and you will *open your eyes.*

For Xmas

we are daily receiving goods, and hope to have a big trade. Help us all you can, and when you want us to see you out we will be on hand. Our stock of

Wholesale Goods

are as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Our stock of

PENNY GOODS, &c.,

Full, and more to arrive.

NUTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &C.
SUGAR, COFFEE AND LARD.

Bring in your country produce; we will buy Shingles, &c., &c., and give market price.

A PRETTY LINE OF FANCY CANDY.

☞ Call see us at our well-known place of business.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S GROCERY STORE.

On South Person Street,

You will find a good line of

Family Groceries,

Delivered in any part of town.

FOR CHRISTMAS

He has in stock

CANDIES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, NUTS, APPLES, ORANGES, CRACKERS, PICKLES, JELLIES, &c.

FINE CIGARS & GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO

Always on hand.

W. W. COLE,
dec 15 2t GENERAL MANAGER.

800 Acres Land

Eight Miles West

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

Cotton and Corn Land. Most of it heavily timbered—Pine, Poplar, etc. *FINE CHANCE FOR LUMBERMAN.* Ten miles from R. R.; within four miles of water communication with Wilmington.

HEALTHY CLIMATE.

Cypress for Shingles. 100 acres Bottom Land. Turpentine Orchard. One third cash. Address

A. J. EMERSON, Liverty, Mo., or
REV. J. L. STEWART, Clinton, N. C.
dec 15 2m

REMOVAL.

My town and country friends will now find me at the store next to H. R. Horne's Drug Store, where I shall continue to keep a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS.

I shall be glad to see all my friends.

dec 15 1m MRS. JOHN SHAW.

Life Insurance.

I desire to make known to my friends and the public generally, who wish

SAFE AND RELIABLE

Life Insurance, that I am the local agent of the

Old Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

of Philadelphia. Any information as to rates, &c., will be cheerfully given.

G. H. HAIGH.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by John Smith (of Roslin) and wife Sarah Smith to E. L. Pemberton, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in book R, No. 3, page 590, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: A certain tract or parcel of land lying on Gallberry Swamp in said county, joining the lands of Neill McNeill, Wm. Alderman and others, and containing 206 acres. Reference to said mortgage is made for description by metes and bounds. This land is well suited for farming purposes, being mostly rich bottom land, partly cleared. Place of sale, Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale, Monday, January 16th, 1888, at 12 M. Terms of sale, cash.

E. L. PEMBERTON, Mortgagee.
By DUNCAN ROSE, Attorney. dec 15 ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

PRICES REDUCED!

At the Book Store.

In order to dispose of our unusually LARGE stock of Christmas Goods, and at the same time put it within the power of all to give pleasure at this glad season of the year, we have decided to largely reduce the prices upon our ENTIRE stock of Fancy Articles and Christmas Goods. We offer great bargains in *every line.*

Fancy Articles, Pictures
—AND—
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

CALL and EXAMINE OUR

Bargains!

AT THE BOOK STORE:

Fine Rosewood Pianos,
(7⅓ Octaves.)
Price $750 } Reduced to $310.

Fine 2nd-hand Upright Piano
(7⅓ Octaves), almost new,
For $180.

Fine Organs (Wilcox & White)
(The Best).
Price $300. } Reduced to $125.

Fine Organs, Wilcox & White,
Price $250. } Reduced to $105.

Fine Organs, Wilcox & White,
Price $200. } Reduced to } $85.

Fine Organs, Wilcox & White,
Price $195. } Reduced to $75.

Fine Sewing Machines,
Price $65 to $45 } Reduced to $45 to $30
"DOMESTIC" AND "ROYAL ST. JOHN."

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
PICTURES!

At the Book Store.

Fine Engravings, Price $15, Reduced to $10.

Fine Engravings, Price $7, Reduced to $6.

Fine Engravings, Price $6, Reduced to $5.

Fine Engravings, Price $5, Reduced to $4.50.

Fine Crayon Drawings, price $7.50, reduced to $6.50.
Fine Crayon Drawings, price $6, reduced to $5.
Fine Crayon Drawings, price $5.50, reduced to $4.50.
Oil Paintings, price $3, reduced to $2.50.
Oil Paintings, price $1.50, reduced to $1.25.
Oleographs, price $1.50, reduced to $1.25.
Chromos, price $1.25, reduced to $1.10.

Great Bargains in Books!

At the Book Store.

Set Scott's complete works, 24 vols., cloth, price $30, reduced to $15.
Set Dickens' complete works, 15 vols., cloth, price $22.50, reduced to $11.50.
Set Geo. Elliott's complete works, 8 vols., price $12, reduced to $10.
Set Thackeray's complete works, 13 vols., cloth, price $18, reduced to $14.
Set Cooper's (Sea Tales), 5 vols., cloth, price $7.50, reduced to $5.
Set Cooper's (Leather Stocking), 5 vols., cloth, price $7.50, reduced to $5.
Set Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., cloth, price $4.50, reduced to $2.50.
Set Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., cloth, price $7.50, reduced to $3.50.
E. P. Roe's Novels, cloth, reduced from $1.50 to $1.25 each.

Great Bargains in Boys' Books.
Great Bargains in Girls' Books.
Great Bargains in Children's Books.
Great Bargains in Wall Pockets and Work Boxes.
Great Bargains in Writing Desks and Caster Goods.
Great Bargains in Hand Satchels and Plush Goods.

Great Bargains in Fancy Articles of all kinds.

Drums! Balls! Engines! Blocks! Games! Guns! Magic Lanterns! Paint Boxes! Safes! Tea Sets! Chamber Sets! Bed Steads! Trunks! Puzzles! Trumpets! Tool Chests! Knives (25c.)! Toy Pianos! Plaques! Toy Violins! &c., &c., &c.

Come Early! Come Often! Come Soon!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS!

Headquarters

GEO. A. THOMSON,

WILL THIS WEEK OPEN THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS GOODS

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE IN FAYETTEVILLE, EMBRACING TWO EXTREMES,

TO TICKLE FANCY AND APPETITE!

FOR YOUNG AND OLD!

Anyone contemplating buying will do well to examine my stock, carefully selected and bought very close.

1,000 Dolls!

Tin and Wood Toys,
Books, Blocks and Games,

TOYS

Of Every Conceivable Design:

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARTS, WHEELBARROWS, &C., &C.

GLASSWARE,

China and Stone Statuary,

CROCKERY,

Tin Ware, Wood and Willow Ware.

LOVELY WORK STANDS, WORK BOXES, VASES.

FRUITS,

Confections, Nuts,

FIREWORKS.

GROCERIES

DEPARTMENT

REPLETE WITH EVERYTHING GOOD AND INVITING!

Xmas Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON

Toys and Presents first, and then the SUBSTANTIALS.

Five different kinds of Raisins in quantity, Citron, Currants, Figs, Bananas, Florida Oranges, all kinds of Nuts, Apples, Malaga Grapes, Candy in endles variety—home-made and imported.

When I say I have anything you can call for, I very nearly mean your every want can be met at

Headquarters.

I have the finest collection of Novelties and Toys ever exposed to this city trade, and at

Prices That Bespeak Hard Times.

Having moved all my heavy stock to *second floor and warehouses,* I have arranged for a grand display, and with five lady clerks and with my regular help of six efficient male clerks, I can meet the demands in quantity and dispatch.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

500

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS AND CARRIAGES.

FLY HORSES AND VELOCIPEDES.

Toy Chamber and Tea Sets, Furniture.
Guns, Swords, Pistols, Horns.

The delight of the children. | The pleasure of the young and old.

PRESENTS FOR ANY AND ALL!!

☞ I only ask that you examine my goods and Prices,
☞ And if we don't trade,
☞ it will be my fault.

Santa Claus

slumbers and sleeps on the shelves and counters of

HEADQUARTERS.

Wake him and have a jolly good time, at LITTLE COST.

GEO. A. THOMSON

cordially invites you in to see the GRAND EXHIBIT, and if in need of anything, from the sublime to the ridiculous—the Penny Whistle or Staff of Life—to tickle fancy or appetite, I have it—

AND DON'T FORGET THE FIREWORKS!

MONDAY NIGHT!!

EVERYTHING BUT PRICES WILL

GO UP

THIS CHRISTMAS,

In a BALLOON.

☞ Call at Headquarters.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.R.R.

PRIOR'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
FOR PAINS IN THE BACK.

PRIOR'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
FOR PAINS IN THE FEET.

PRIOR'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

PRIOR'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

PRIOR'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

PRIOR'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
FOR MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIORS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P.R.R.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina at the close of business December 7, 1887.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$238,469 58
Overdrafts,	6,360 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 60
Due from approved reserve agents,	7,571 99
Due from other National Banks,	7,643 14
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	6,886 79
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,150 59
Premiums paid,	2,980 00
Checks and other cash items,	627 33
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	151 42
Specie,	4,260 00
Legal tender notes,	9,441 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	1,334 31
Total,	$319,012 15

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	125,000 00
Surplus fund,	32,000 00
Undivided profits,	9,717 18
National Bank notes outstanding,	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid,	566 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	70,104 33
Demand certificates of deposit,	1,140 47
Cashier's checks outstanding,	245 00
Due to other National Banks,	1,439 17
Notes and bills re-discounted,	50,000 00
Total,	$319,012 15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } S. S.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, }

I, G. P. McNeill, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. P. McNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1887.

J. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. E. MOORE,
J. B. STARR,
GEO. BRANDT,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Fayetteville National Bank

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business December 7, 1887.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$263,086 65
Overdrafts,	3,686 02
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	319 27
Due from approved reserve agents,	6,185 52
Due from other National banks,	2,099 15
Due from State Banks and bankers,	31,211 79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	12,020 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	3,796 72
Premiums paid,	4,253 00
Checks and other cash items,	4,772 34
Bills of other Banks,	6,570 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	749 43
Specie,	6,752 50
Legal tender notes,	24,019 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
Total,	$421,809 23

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	$200,000 00
Surplus fund,	40,000 00
Undivided profits,	13,438 84
National Bank notes outstanding,	40,320 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	88,564 25
Demand certificates of deposit,	11,140 00
Cashier's checks outstanding,	255 75
Due to other National Banks,	196 83
Due to State Banks and bankers,	893 56
Notes and bills re-discounted,	27,000 00
Total,	$421,809 23

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } S. S.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, }

I, William Huske, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of December, 1887.

W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Directors.

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Thomas J. Council to E. L. Pemberton, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in book R, No. 3, page 589, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: A certain tract of land lying and being in said county of Cumberland, and joining the lands of John McArthur, Cashwell and others. For description by metes and bounds see said mortgage. This land consists of rich swamp bottoms, and is well suited for farming purposes. Partly cleared and under cultivation. Place of sale Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.; time of sale, Monday, January 16th, 1888, at 12 M.; Terms of sale, cash.

E. L. PEMBERTON, Mortgagee.
By DUNCAN ROSE, Attorney.

NOTICE.

Wishing to change my business, I desire to sell 20 head of Mules and Horses, 10 Timber and Road Wagons, a fine yoke of Oxen, 10 Brood Sows with Pigs, and a considerable quantity of Harness, Plows, Carts, &c. I also wish to lease for a term of years 2 two-horse farms and 1 three-horse farms; also wish to sell 112 acres of good farming land. All the farms in good condition, and very desirable, healthy location in 71st township, 3 to 10 miles west of Fayetteville. Terms liberal. Apply to

dec 15 3t JOHN McDUFFIE.

AGRICULTURAL.

Rotation of Crops.

Perhaps this subject engrosses the mind of the farmer as much as any other connected with his business. Many articles have been written on the subject, published in the agricultural journals, and discussed by the readers, and yet, to-day, many farmers are undecided as to which is the most successful course for them to pursue. In selecting a course for myself I bore in mind the fact that manure was of the most importance on the corn and root crops, from the fact that the roots of corn go deeper than those of other crops in my rotation. I therefore start out with corn the first year, with all the manure spread from the wagon (not dumped in piles to leach out for a month or more and then scattered) before plowing. Then after corn has been gathered I plow if weather will permit, and sow in the spring to oats. After this crop is off, I seed it to wheat and clover. After allowing it to remain in clover two years I put it in wheat a second time, allowing all the fall crop of clover to remain and be turned in, and after wheat this time I return to corn, as in the start.

By this system, as the manure is turned under for corn, its roots generally find a portion, and when the piece is plowed for oats the rest of the manure comes to the surface to benefit the oats. After the wheat, which follows the oats, the clover sowed with or upon it is cut the following spring and fall, but the second fall I plowed the second crop of clover to get as large as can be turned under for the next crop of wheat. Some years it may be best to allow the seed to be taken from the clover, with success depending on suitable weather for threshing; but upon the whole, in a series of years, I believe the additional quantity of wheat resulting from the green crop plowed under will over-balance the clover seed crop. The potatoes being planted the same year with the corn, and at the end of the corn rows, get the full benefit of the manure plowed under. I believe potatoes should be planted deep. By making four or five hills of potatoes at the ends of corn rows it is better to turn the team upon in cultivating.

This system is based upon the fact that the roots of corn and potatoes go deep, while those of oats and wheat branch out horizontally at no great depth. Consequently by the time I get the rotation the the land is in better heart than when I commenced.

Sowing Grass Seed.

To prepare for sowing grasses we must have deep plowing, thorough harrowing, and fining the soil so that a good surface bed is made for sowing the seed. For pasture, mixed grasses are the best, in this respect as some one said, is at its best while others have decreased. This is much better than sowing single grasses, unless we except Bermuda and blue grass, as these contain the necessary nutriment without adding others, being as near perfect as can well be. For a mixture I would recommend orchard grass, meadow fecue, blue grass, red top, alfalfa and red clover, forty to fifty pounds of this mixture being abundant, for one acre. Pasturing of meadows is injurious; a good aftermath should be left for protection through the winter and spring. Many persons will ask what is the best hay grass for the South. After an experience of twelve years in growing it, and marketing the hay, I unhesitatingly recommend the Johnson grass (sorghum halapense) as unequaled. My experience accords with that of A. B. Moore, of Georgia, who for forty years tried all kinds, and finally settled upon this as the best, which he raised alone for many years. But some farmers will hold up their hands in holy horror, when I mention it, for have they not been taught to fight Johnson grass all their lives, and considered it the greatest pest of the country in the way of grasses? Yes, I reply, you have, but that did not make it so. Your good common sense should have led you years ago to make a friend of what you conceived to be an enemy; had you gone to raising this grass for use on your farm you might perhaps have been a rich man before to-day. This prejudice is fast dying out because Johnson grass has made its way against all opposition until now, it has no superior in the land as a drought-proof crop and as a hay grass. Last year, in Texas, while everything was all dried up, the Johnson grass kept on growing, and was the salvation of many a farmer by hay made from it.

Fowls for the Family.

[Southern Fancier.]

What greater folly than to give away the material and then be compelled to buy the manufactured article at the highest price? Yet this is one of the commonest instances of the want of economy. Many and many a family, particularly in the smaller cities, throw all the scraps from the table into the swill-barrel, for the benefit of some lucky Celt, and then pay an extravagant price for small and stale eggs. The sensible plan is to have few fowls, and give your scraps to these, thus turning your refuse into money. Fowls can be kept in this way at little or no cost, supplying the family with their breakfast eggs, and giving their keepers a delightful occupation. For there is great satisfaction in caring for a thrifty flock of handsome fowls, not merely for the grown folks, but also for the children, who will enter into the pursuit with the greatest zeal, and delight in watching all the various processes of the hen-house—the laying, the sitting, the growth of the little chickens, and in the ever-interesting occupation of gathering the pearly, fresh-laid eggs.

Why Fowls Lose Their Feathers.

[New York Times.]

The feathers of fowls correspond to the hair of quadrupeds and are subject to the same natural conditions. Consequently, when feathers fall out the causes are precisely the same as when hair falls off, viz., a disordered state of the skin and want of nutriment sufficient to maintain the animal in a perfectly healthy condition. It may have enough food, even too much, but not enough of the right kind to supply the demands of the animal in regard to the growth of the feathers. Feathers contain a large quantity of nitrogen and some sulphur, and to supply these the fowls need flesh to contribute nitrogen and grain or other food containing the sulphur. Fresh bones broken in small fragments provide nitrogen, and clover, cabbage, and turnip leaves, grape and mustard seed have a large quantity of sulphur in them, so that if these are given regularly and corn is not fed to excess so as to excite inflammation, the fowls would not lose their feathers except in due natural course when the annual moult takes place.

Keep the flour barrel raised a few inches from the floor, so that the air may circulate underneath and prevent dampness.

Do not shut off the damper in the pipe so closely as to cause the gas to escape into the room.

Increase of Exports from Southern Ports.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

The Baltimore Journal of Commerce in its last issue says:

It is gratifying to note that it is not alone in manufactures that the South is developing, but that in foreign commerce she is also making good progress. A comparison of the value of the foreign exports from Southern ports for the first ten months of 1886 and 1887 gives the following:

From	Value of exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1887.	1886.
Baltimore,	$ 41,849,707	$ 37,554,584
Brunswick,	1,699,484	934,345
Charleston,	10,600,865	10,897,621
Galveston,	11,623,350	10,726,137
Key West,	501,979	336,721
Mobile,	2,282,001	2,105,503
New Orleans,	60,821,833	56,942 815
Norfolk,	9,716,667	7,146,738
Pensacola,	2,010,620	1,808,303
Richmond,	2,098,749	938,045
Saluria, Texas,	866,290	250,493
Savannah,	16,198,339	11,743,584
Wilmington, N. C.,	4,138,018	3,278,004
Yorktown,	7,164,049	4,375,084
Total,	$171,581,960	$149,060,937

The increase as shown in these figures was $22,500,000, and of the fourteen Southern ports shows an increase except Charleston where there was a very small falling off. At Baltimore there was a gain of 4,300,000, New Orleans nearly 4,000,000, Norfolk $2,600,000, Savannah $4,4000,00, Yorktown (which includes Newport News) $2,800,000. It is noticeable that even at smaller ports, such as Brunswick, Key West and Pensacola, there was also a general increase.

This increase is in striking contrast with the statistics of exports from Northern ports, comparing these we have:

	Value of exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1887.	1886.
Boston,	$ 45,508,689	$ 48,477,198
New York,	2 0,910,844	260,695,367
Philadelphia,	29,084,261	28,152,876
Portland, Me.,	1,703,978	2,144,367
San Francisco,	23,929,933	28,831,9 2
Other Northern and Western Ports	37,552,891	37,933,115
Total,	$334,935,596	$406,234,95 5

Thus while there was a general increase at all Southern ports, with one exception, aggregating $22,500,000, there was a general decrease at all Northern ports with the single exception of Philadelphia, the total decrease being $11,300,000,. At Boston there was a decline of $2,700,000, New York $3,700,000, Portland $400,000, and San Francisco nearly $5,000,000, while Philadelphia made the small increase of $900,000.

This is certainly quite a remarkable exhibit—and is worthy of thoughtful study—that there should be such a uniform increase in the exports from Southern ports, and such a uniform decrease at Northern ports. The South is rapidly developing all branches of its business—its domestic trade, its industrial interests and its foreign commerce, and Baltimore as the chief city of the South is destined to share very largely in this increased prosperity.

Political Division of the House.

Washington Letter to the Phil. Ledger.

The Clerk of the House has issued an official list of members elect, by which it appears that the strength of parties will be: Democrats, 168; Republicans, 153; independents, 4. The four men classified independents are A. B. Anderson, Iowa, John Nichols, North Carolina; Samuel I. Hopkins, Virginia, and Henry Smith, Wisconsin. The annexed table shows the number of Democrats and Republicans respectively, fram the several States:

	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	8	..
Arkansas	5	..
California	2	4
Colorado	..	1
Connecticut	3	1
Delaware	1	..
Florida	2	..
Georgia	10	..
Illinois	6	7
Indiana	6	7
Iowa	2	8
Kansas	..	1
Kentucky	8	3
Louisiana	6	..
Maine	..	4
Maryland	5	1
Massachusetts	4	8
Michigan	5	6
Minnesota	3	2
Mississippi	7	..
Missouri	12	2
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	..	1
New Hampshire	1	1
New Jersey	2	5
New York	15	19
North Carolina	7	1
Ohio	6	15
Oregon	..	1
Pennsylvania	8	20
Rhode Island	..	2
South Carolina	7	..
Tennessee	8	2
Texas	11	..
Vermont	..	2
Virginia	3	6
West Virginia	3	1
Wisconsin	1	7
Total	168	153

It will be noticed that in twenty States the Republicans are in the majority, and that in the event of the next Presidential election would cast the vote of that number of States for their candidate for President. One State New Hampshire, is equally divided. The vote of four members classified as as independents, cast with either party, would make no difference in the status of the two great parties in this particular.

Conveyance of Disease.

It is well to know that contagion is not infrequently carried by the common return postage stamp inclosed in letters. No one is able to know the condition of the mouth of the person who has wet one corner of the stamp in order to attach it to the inside of the letter; no one knows under what conditions it may been in the pocket book or diary of a person exposed to various fevers or germ diseases, or whether it may not have lain on some desk in a house where such sickness prevailed. Equal danger lies also in a great deal of the money in circulation, if applied to the mouth, as we often see a piece of money in the street cars or otherwise. This is fortunately such a violation of good breeding that it is fast ceasing to be a custom. Safety lies in applying neither a postage stamp nor money to the mouth.

The Madison Branch Railroad.

Arrangements are being perfected for the immediate construction of a stockade near Stokesdale, for the quartering of convicts who will soon commence the work of grading the branch road leading from Stokesdale to Madison, in Rockingham county. Dirt was to have been broken December 1st but on account of the delay in providing quarters for the convicts, and the failure to finish a piece of grading on the Monroe branch, dirt will hardly be broken before about the 10th or 15th of the month.—*Patriot.*

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

feb 24, mar 3 1y

If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," loosing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

A SPECIFIC FOR

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Painful Profuse Suppressed Scanty and Irregular MENSTRUATION or MONTHLY SICKNESS.

If taken during the CHANGE OF LIFE, great suffering and danger will be avoided. Send for book "MESSAGE TO WOMEN," mailed free.

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EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY

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AND FOR SALE BY

McMILLAN BROS.,

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To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.

Address WALTER WATSON,

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THO. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.

oct 6 tf

CAROLINA Roller Mills.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Depository and office in Williams Building.

E. G. STYRON & CO., Proprietors.

oct 13 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

WITH the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and giving the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

Lincoln in the War,

the writers now enter into the more important part of their narrative, viz.: the early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

Supplementary War Papers,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunneling from Libby Prison, narratives of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War."

Kenan on Siberia.

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by THE CENTURY than this of Mr. Kenan's. With the previous preparation of four years' travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles,—Liberals, Nihilists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A Novel by Eggleston

with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.

Miscellaneous Features

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art, travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with the year's subscription from November, 1887, twenty-four issues in all, for $6.00, or, with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, $7.50.

Published by THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

SINCE its first issue, in 1873, this magazine has maintained, with undisputed recognition, the position it took at the beginning,—that of being the most excellent juvenile periodical ever printed. The best known names in literature were on its list of contributors from the start,—Bryant, Longfellow, Thomas Hughes, George MacDonald, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Frances Hodgson Burnett, James T. Fields, John G. Whittier; indeed the list is so long that it would be easier to tell the few authors of note who have *not* contributed to "the world's child magazine"

The Editor, Mary Mapes Dodge,

author of "Han's Brinker; or The Silver Skates," and other popular books for young folks,—and for grown-up folks, too—has a remarkable faculty for knowing and entertaining children. Under her skillful leadership, ST. NICHOLAS brings to thousands of homes on both sides of the water knowledge and delight.

St. Nicholas in England.

It is not alone in America that ST. NICHOLAS has made its great success. The London *Times* says: "It is above anything that we produce in the same line." The *Scotsman* says: "There is no magazine that can successfully compete with it."

The Coming Year of St. Nicholas.

The fifteenth year begins with the number for November, 1887, and the publishers can announce: Serial and Short Stories by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Joel Chandler Harris, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Richard M. Johnston, Louisa M. Alcott, Professor Alfred Church, William H. Rideing, Washington Gladden, Harriet Prescot Spofford, Amelia E. Barr, Frances Courtenay Baylor, Harriet Upton, and many others. Edmund Alton will write a series of papers on "Routine of the Republic," how the President works at the White House, and how the affairs of the Treasury, the State and War Departments, etc., are conducted; Joseph O'Brien, a well known Australian journalist, will describe "The Great Island Continent;" Elizabeth Pennell will tell of "London Christmas Pantomimes" (Alice in Wonderland, etc.); John Burroughs will write "Meadow and Woodland Talks with Young Folk," etc., etc. Mrs. Burnett's short serial will be, the editor says, a worthy successor to her famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in ST. NICHOLAS.

Why not try St. Nicholas this year for the young people in the house? Begin with the November number. Send us $3.00, or subscribe through booksellers and newsdealers. The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York.

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

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Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES.

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

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REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R.T.SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

feb 3 tf

LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Rear LaFayette Hotel,

W. D. GASTER, Agt., Proprietor.

Best arrangements for Drovers. Good dry sheds and best water facilities. Special attention given to boarding Horses. Fine Double and Single Turn-outs, Good Saddle Horses for gentlemen and ladies.

☞Baggage transferred to any part of the city. nov 17 tf

A New Departure for Fayetteville.

VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

PETROLEUM FOR FAMILY USE.

Horne's Tested Kerosene.

Not without expense and labor, I have equipped myself for testing KEROSENE OIL, and will hereafter sell only such as will meet the requirements of the New York State law, which is considered the best and most stringent upon this subject.

Dealers and others wishing samples examined, can have it done at a moderate charge by the the most approved method.

No doubt this move will result favorably to oil consumers. Encourage the PRIME MOVER.

H. R. HORNE.

sep 22 tf

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy | I will also buy

HIDES,

And pay the highest market price.

☞Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.

oct 20 tf

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR Ginning Cotton.

The Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company

have added to their former Plant an additional Engine to run their Cotton Gins. The Company is now prepared to gin cotton with expedition, in the best manner, on as reasonable terms as any Gin here or elsewhere, and deliver in merchantable order, promptly, at any point in town. The Company solicits a share of the patronage of planters. They will buy, daily, Cotton in the Seed at the Gins, and also Cotton Seed, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

ROGER S. WILLIAMS is in charge of the Gins, and N. B. ALEXANDER the Oil Mill, and will be at the Mill regularly every business day through the season.

J. D. WILLIAMS, President.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1887. tf

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

oct 27 t jan 1

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond Seaberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NOVELTY WORKS

Still to the Front!

And prepared to make Sash, Blinds, Doors and other material for building purposes. Planing and building done to order. For information write to

SUTTON & HENZI, Proprietors.

june 16 6m

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 24-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

Merchant Mills Prices.

Until further notice, the following prices will speak for themselves. Should grain decline I'll "keep up with the procession."

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR,	$6.00
EXTRA NICE FAMILY FLOUR,	5.50
EXTRA NICE BREAD MEAL, (NEW CROP),	.65
WHITE CORN,	.68
MIXED CORN,	.65
SEED WHEAT,	1.25
STOCK MEAL—CORN, PEAS, OATS,	.65
STOCK MEAL—CRACKED CORN AND OATS,	.60

Especial attention is called to my specialty—first-class Feed for Horses and Milch Cows—Corn, Peas and Oats ground together. One trial will convince anyone of its merits.

Respectfully, JAS. D. McNEILL.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.

Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

ALEX. McNEILL. JAS. H. McNEILL.

A. McNEILL & SON,

GODWIN'S, N. C.,

Manufacturers of Naval Stores

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

oct 27 6m

BROWN & RODDICK.

Closing Out at COST!

OUR FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH.

Owing to the increase of business in our Wilmington store for the past year, we find it impossible to give our branch in Fayetteville the personal superintendence really necessary, our undivided, individual attention being really necessary in Wilmington. After due consideration we have made up our minds to mark the whole stock down to COST and close it out. THIS IS NO ADVERTISING RUSE;

We Will Do Just as We Say.

We are sorry to add that we are indneed more particularly to this step, at this time, owing to the delicate health of our Superindent, Mr. Jas. Corbett, who feels it really necessary for him to make a change.

A WORD TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

We will close out the WHOLE SOTCK, or any part in lots, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention. Easy Terms will be given those who can give satisfactorily endorsed paper.

TO RETAIL PATRONS

We have gone carefully over each article in the store and marked the reduced price in plain RED figures, which will show for themselves that we are in THOROUGH earnest.

SALE TO COMMENCE

Thursday, Nov. 3, 1887.

Now is Your Time to Secure BARGAINS.

☞It will pay to buy now and lay them aside until you require them.

PLAID SILKS,

34 cents per yard; worth 60 cents.

Fine Black Gros Grain Silks,

90 cts.; good value for $1.25.

All Dress Goods

Reduced Away DOwn

3½c. 4c. Calicos 5c. 5½c.

Ladies' Light-weight Wraps, $2.50.

Beautifully trimmed with Silk, Gimp and Spanish Lace; worth $10.00.

LADIES AND MISSES' CLOAKS, JACKETS AND NEWMARKETS

Cheaper than you have ever seen them.

CASSIMERES and SCOTCH TWEEDS,

For men and Boys, at much less prices than formerly.

The above are only a few of the Great Bargains we are offering this time. Our space will admit of no more at present.

BROWN & RODDICK,

nov 10 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 28.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'd.
Leave Bennettsville,	9:45 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	11:20 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	4:15 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:25 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain,	2:45 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Fayetteville.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'd.
Leave Pilot Mountain,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	8:15 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	8:50 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	12:35 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	1:15 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:15 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:25 p. m.	10:03 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:00 p. m.	12:45 p. m.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8:05 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:35 a. m.	7:25 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	2:00 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction	3:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	3:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

The Freight and Accommodation between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects at Sanford with the A. A. L. Train, which leaves Sanford at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh at 4:45 p. m.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 35 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M. arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.